



IDENTIFICATION OF SPORT INTERESTED AND TALENTED ON SURAKARTA, INDONESIAⁱ

Dasih Ayu Wulansariⁱⁱⁱ,

Agus Kristiyanto²,

Muchsin Doewes³

Pascasarjana, Universitas Sebelas Maret,
Indonesia

Abstract:

Sport is an activity meant to develop physical strength and the body. In order to make the body strong enough it must be adequately trained. It becomes more agile and the chances to survive are increasing. There are factors that the athlete must possess, such as, technical capabilities, strategy, physic, and well psychology. There are several ways to achieve the maximum achievement in sports. The one of the ways is by scouting talent. The main purpose of identifying prospective athletes is to identify and select prospective athletes; who have the best ability that appropriate of the sport chosen. In terms of talent there are other things that affect the achievement of one's athletes include body shape and interest in the sport. This experiment used qualitative and quantitative description, sample of the experiment are all the students of all Surakarta Muhammadiyah junior high school, and the total of the samples are 240 respondents. Variable on this experiment consists of 2 independents variable, they are gender and body shape. 2 dependents variable are interested and talented. Data were analyzed using regression correlation analysis with the testing requirements of normality and linearity test. Hypothesis testing using regression analysis and correlation of each predictor and multiple regression analysis and correlation double. The result of the experiment shows that male students who have endomorph body type, there are total 12 numbers of students who have shot put talent. There are 10 (25%) students mesomorph body type in table tennis. The most number is ectomorph body type, there

ⁱ A Comparative Study of Sport Interested and Talented on The Seventh Grade Students of All Muhammadiyah Junior High School Surakarta, Indonesia, 12-13 years old. The Study Was Reviewed from Gender And Body Type.

ⁱⁱ Correspondence: email dasih.ayu.w@gmail.com

are 9 (22,5%) students in sprinter. The result of the experiment shows that female students who have endomorph body type, there are total 10 numbers of students who have shot put talent. There are 10 (25%) students mesomorph body type in table tennis. The most number is ectomorph body type, there are 11 (27,5%) students in sprinter. The resume of this experiment is there are not correlation between gender and sport talented, there are not correlation between body type and sport talented, and there are correlation between body type and sport talented.

Keywords: sport talent, sport interested, body type

1. Introduction

Sport is an activity which determines the development of physical strength and body. Its consequences are a stronger body, and, if adequately trained, become more agile and have more chances to survive. For the sports that are, being performed in a professionally way the achievement demands are much bigger. Good achievement in sport is affected by extern and intern factor from the athlete, one of the factors is the talent.

On becoming a professional sportive, there are many factors that are affecting the performance of the athlete, such as technique ability, strategy, physical, and well psychology. There are many ways to reach achievements with maximum efficiency in sport. One of it is scouting talent. Scouting talent will have better results if the athlete's qualities are discovered early and the training starts from children age. The process of scouting talent is a step by step process and it starts from child, pre-teen, teenager, and adult. Is the scouting talent is started from the child to make them be a professional athlete; the performance of the athlete can be in the climax. In the childhood are not many factors which may affect the young sportive; so, natural talents are visible and are not affected by exercising.

Identification and scouting talent can take place everywhere, such as at school. The school is an ideal place to get scouting talent. At school, the students do not only learn about sport subject, but also they can explore about social (play with friends). Parents and sport teacher are able to know and encourage them according to their talent.

The researcher interests was to use students of Muhammadiyah Junior High School in all Surakarta in 2016 as sample in the research about Identification of sport interested and talented in Surakarta (Comparative Study of Sport Interested and Talented on The Seventh Grade Students Of All Muhammadiyah Junior High School Surakarta 12-13 years old and It Was Reviewed from Gender And Body Type).

2. Theoretical Review

Sport is a physical activity that includes elements of fun and competition. Sport can be done by children, adult, and old people. It can be adjusted to the level of difficulty and the load. Sport is very useful to people life, because sport can greatly increase the human health. According to Bahasa Indonesia Dictionary "*Sport is body movement to get strength and make body healthy*". Sport has factors that affecting, such as physical condition and psychology. The others factors are talent, interesting, body type, and gender.

Talent, according to Bahasa Indonesia Dictionary are basic (cleverness, character, and carriage) is carried inborn and in Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language is defined as a special natural ability. Talent, in the other definition, is a basic skill of human to learn in short-period and it is compared with the other personality traits. The result of it is better. Talent is potential that humans have inborn. From the definition above, the conclusion from talent is process of characteristics to basic skill inborn and it bases of sport skill.

Interesting is a motivation source that encourages someone to do what they want if they are given freedom to choose (Elisabeth B. Hurlock, 1999:114). According to Slameto (2010:180), interesting is feeling more about something and feeling interesting to an activity without force. Interesting in base is acceptance to relation between self-inside and something self-outside. If there is more strength about the relation, it will be more strength of the interesting. Interesting can be expressed by a statement that shows to students refer one thing than another thing. It also can be showed by an activity of the students. Somatotype is a classification of body type. Everyone has different physical character, so it causes so many type of body or Somatotype. According to Hadisasmita (1996:70) in Sulistiyono, Somatotype is condition of personal body who initially decisive or fit as it allows performing sport. Somatotype is usually called body type that changes according to the diet, body shape relate to personality (Etty Endriati, 2009:134).

3. Method

This research obtains a total sample of 240 people consisting of students of class VII of Muhammadiyah Junior High School in Surakarta, aged 12-13 years. In accordance with the purpose of research, this research uses descriptive method using qualitative and quantitative methods, this research method is the research conducted to describe the phenomenon or event. The aim of this method is to describe the condition systematically or study accurately and base of fact.

This study uses multiple regression models to analyze the data. Data analysis technique is used to test the correlation of talent on the sports interest of student of Muhammdiyah Junior High School in Surakarta, 2016, in this research uses correlation formula r moment product:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{(N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2)\} \{(N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)\}}}$$

Information:

r_{xy} : correlation coefficient between X variable and Y variable and correlated variable;

X : talent score; Y : interest score; N : sample total;

After getting the result of correlation value (r_{xy}), there is comparative between r_{xy} and table r so there will be a conclusion:

If r_{xy} value > r value table so there is significant correlation

If r_{xy} value < r value table so there is no significant correlation

4. Research Findings

This study examined 2 independent variables on the 2 dependent variables, they are gender and body type, and dependent variables are interesting and sport. Gender is measured by questioner; body type uses body type criteria measurement. Dependent variable measurement of sport interesting uses sport interesting questioner, talent measurement uses sport search application. The correlation between both variables, it can see on this table:

Table 1: Correlation data result between genders, body type to sport interesting

Gender	Body type	Interesting				Total fr
		Yes	Rate	No	Rate	
Male	Endomorph	28	(70%)	12	(30%)	40
	Mesomorph	32	(80%)	8	(20%)	40
	Ectomorph	24	(60%)	16	(40%)	40
	Total	84	(70%)	36	(30%)	120
Female	Endomorph	25	(62,5)	15	(37,5%)	40
	Mesomorph	30	(75%)	10	(25%)	40
	Ectomorph	24	(60%)	16	(40%)	40
	Total	79	(65,8%)	41	(34,2%)	120
Total fc		163	(67,9%)	77	(32,1%)	240

Table 2: Correlation data result between gender, body type to sport talented

Gender	Body Type	Talented										Total fr
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Male	Endomorph	1	6	2	1	2	1	7	4	12	4	40
	Mesomorph	8	5	2	2	10	2	6	3	1	1	40
	Ectomorph	9	2	8	2	8	4	1	3	1	2	40
	Total	18	13	12	5	20	7	14	10	14	7	120
Female	Endomorph	2	6	4	1	2	1	6	3	10	5	40
	Mesomorph	10	3	2	2	9	3	7	1	1	2	40
	Ectomorph	11	1	6	4	6	3	2	1	2	4	40
	Total	23	10	12	7	17	7	15	5	13	11	120
Total fc		41	23	24	12	37	14	29	15	27	18	240

Information

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Sprinter | 6. Gymnastic |
| 2 Weightlifting | 7. Archery |
| 3. Diving | 8. Futsal |
| 4. Run Jump | 9. Shot put |
| 5. Table tennis | 10. High Jump |

Based on the results of data analysis can be done hypothesis testing as follows:

1. Based on the analysis of data to get the result that there is no correlation between gender and sports interest.
2. Based on the analysis of data to get the result that there is no correlation between body type and sports interest.
3. Based on the analysis of data to get the result that there is correlation between body type and sports talent.

5. Conclusion

1. Based on research result that is done by the researcher about identification sport interested and talented of students of Muhammadiyah Junior High School in Surakarta, 12-13 aged to the sample of males who have mesomorph body type, they have most talent in table tennis with the total 10 students (25%). Sample of students who have Ectomorph body type, they have most talent in sprinter with the total 9 students (22,5%). Sample of female students who have endomorph body type, they have talent in shot put with the total 10 students (25%). The sample of female students who have Mesomorph and ectomorph body type, they

have most talent in sprinter. The total rate of female students' sample of mesomorph body type is 10 students (25%). The total rate of female students' sample of ectomorph is 11 students (27,5%).

2. Based on the analysis data of significant level that is used about 5% with $dk=1$, so chi-square value of table is about 3,841. Chi-square value is $0,46 < 3,841$, so the differences is not significant. The conclusion is, there is no correlation between gender and sport interest.
3. Based on the analysis data, the researcher gets significant level that is used about 5% with $dk=2$, so chi-square value of table is about 5,91. Chi-square value is $6,46 > 5,91$, so the differences is not significant. The conclusion is, there is no correlation between body type and sport interest.
4. Based on analysis data, the researcher gets significant level that is used about 5% with $dk=18$, so chi-square value of table is about 28,8. The value of chi-square is $91,37 > 28,86$, so the differences is significant. The conclusion is, there is correlation between body type and sport talent.

References

1. Adisasmita, Y dan Syarifuddin, A. (1996). *Ilmu Kepeleatihan Dasar*. Jakarta : Depdikbud. Dirjendikti. Proyek Pendidikan Tingkat Akademik.
2. Ben Dyson, Linda L. Griffin & Peter Hastie. 2004. Sport education, Tactical Games & Cooperatif Learning: Theoretical & Pedagogical Consideran. *Sport Reaserch Journal*. Sirc Publisher
3. Bompa, Tudor O. (1990). *Theory And Methodology of Training*. Duubuque, Iowa: Kendall Hunt Publishing Company.
4. Cholik Mutohir, T. (1995). *Implementasi Sistem Pemanduan Bakat Dan Pembinaan Atlet Berbakat Indonesia, Makalah. Seminar Nasional Olahraga Dalam Rangka HAORNAS XII*. Jakarta: Dirjen Dikti.
5. Doewes M, Furqon H M. *Pemanduan Bakat Olahraga Model Sport Search*. 1999. Surakarta: Pusat Penelitian dan Pembangunan. Keolahragaan (PUSLITBANG-OR) Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta.
6. Gredler, Margareth E. 2011. *Learning and Instruction: Teori dan Aplikasi Edisi ke-6*. Kencana: Jakarta
7. Kementrian Negara Pemuda dan Olahraga Republik Indonesia. *Undang-undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 3 Tahun 2005 Tentang Sistem Keolahragaan Nasional*. Jakarta: Biro Humas dan Hukum.

8. Kirk, David. Dkk. 2006. *The Handbook of Physical Education*. Sage Publication Ltd. London. Great Britain.
9. Metzler, Michael W. 2000. *Instructional Model for Physical Education*. Allyn and Bacon Press. USA
10. Munadir, 2001, *Belajar dan Membelajarkan*. Jakarta : Rajawali Press.
11. Nurhasan, Hasanudin. 2007. *Tes dan Pengukuran Keolahragaan*.
12. Rink, Judith E. 2002. *Teaching Physical Education for Learning 4rd. Edition*. Mc Graw Hill. New York. USA.
13. Sagala, Saiful. 2005. *Konsep dan Makna Pembelajaran*. Bandung. PT. Alfabeta.
14. Siswandari. 2009. *Statistika Computer Bassed, edisi 1*. Surakarta LPP: UNS press.
15. Siti Rahayu Hadinoto, 1998, *Psikologi Perkembangan*. Yogyakarta: Gajahmada University Press.
16. Sudjarwo. 1993. *Ilmu Kepelatihan Dasar*. Surakarta. UNS Press.
17. Tinning, Richard dkk. 2001. *Becoming Physical Education Teacher: Contemporary and enduring issue*. Pearson Education. Australia.
18. Tulus Winarsunu, 2006, *Statistik dalam Penelitian Psikologi dan Pendidikan*, Malang: Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang.

Creative Commons licensing terms

Authors will retain the copyright of their published articles agreeing that a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0) terms will be applied to their work. Under the terms of this license, no permission is required from the author(s) or publisher for members of the community to copy, distribute, transmit or adapt the article content, providing a proper, prominent and unambiguous attribution to the authors in a manner that makes clear that the materials are being reused under permission of a Creative Commons License. Views, opinions and conclusions expressed in this research article are views, opinions and conclusions of the author(s). Open Access Publishing Group and European Journal of Physical Education and Sport Science shall not be responsible or answerable for any loss, damage or liability caused in relation to/arising out of conflict of interests, copyright violations and inappropriate or inaccurate use of any kind content related or integrated on the research work. All the published works are meeting the Open Access Publishing requirements and can be freely accessed, shared, modified, distributed and used in educational, commercial and non-commercial purposes under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License \(CC BY 4.0\)](#).